

The Times

Los Angeles

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED TO ENJOIN THE ISSUANCE OF WATER BONDS BY THE CITY.



THE NATIONAL COMMISSION VOTES TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR GATES ON SUNDAYS.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1893.

4:30 OCLOCK A.M.

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125 Young Ladies and Children in Costume Representing Various Children from the Chorus and Solo Dances.

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Monday Evening, May 29, 1893,

FOURTH GRAND

COSTUME.

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

MR. J. STAMM, Conductor.

Assisted by Mr. A. Lowinsky, Violinist.

Reserved seats, \$1; gallery, 50c.

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Grand Street Parade at 12:30.

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For the benefit of the Los Angeles District Epworth League, delegate to the Cleveland Convention.

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MEN are still in business, and nothing is

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the time to buy ladies' and children's hats at

less than cost. HARVEY & CO., 321 and 319 N.

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The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!
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The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.

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A famous winter resort of Southern California. Hot first-class, light by incandescent lights, heated by hot water from the mountains; overlooks Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino; all day, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; all night, 8:30 p.m. sharp. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

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Corner Second and Hill sts.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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The Los Angeles Times

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VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier \$5 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, April, 12,438 Copies.

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

The "angry patient" rule has been reversed by a Missouri father and mother, who telegraphed their blessing after an eloping pair and invited them to return home.

A GANG of Anarchists has been discovered in Long Island. They are the kind who make bombs out of sawed-off sections of pipe and lay hypothetical plots of a deadly character which they haven't the nerve to carry out.

It is suggested that the approaching Fourth of July be celebrated at the World's Fair as Liberty Bell day. There can certainly be no objection to warming the clapper of the old relic with such an evocation as it has never witnessed.

The will of the late Rufus Hatch, the noted New York stock speculator, reveals Lord Chesterfield's letters of advice in wise counsel to the young. He advised his sons not to use tobacco and liquor, and not to gamble in stocks or anything else, holding up to them his own experiences in the latter line as an "awful example."

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ELLIOT has established three rules for bank examiners which show that he has some general "savvy," whether he knows much about banking or not. The examiners must not drink whisky; they must not borrow money from shakers and they must not whitewash shakers.

In pursuance of an act passed by the last Congress a Government station for experimenting with sugar cane and manufacturing sugar is to be established in California. An effort is making to secure the location on the reclaimed lands of the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers, but there is nothing to prevent Southern California from putting in a bid.

The building at the World's Fair for checking babies is now completed. It can leave their offspring during the day, receiving in return a parcel check for each bundle of humanity. At night the bit of pasteboard is given up, and the urchin returned. If the managers of the scheme are wise, they will organize a side-show of their own, and charge admission to the hullabaloo that will be going on inside.

The managers of the World's Fair made their greatest mistake when they neglected to make arrangements with the Chautauqua Association or some similar body to hold religious exercises on a gigantic scale at Jackson Park on Sundays. That would have harmonized all ideas and at least would have opened the grounds to visitors, while putting the church and beer gardens. It may not yet be too late to work up the Chautauqua idea.

PENNOYER, the cantankerous Governor of Oregon, has spoken his mind about Cleveland and the Geary law. "It is a question," he says, "involving the stability of our Government. A President of the United States for the first time in our country's history has dared to violate his sacred oath of office by refusing to enforce the law of Congress. If this high crime is permitted to pass unrebuked, the end of constitutional liberty is close at hand. The great question, therefore, whether we are to remain a republic or become an imperial government will be decided by the next Congress. If no rebuke is given to the President, his action will become a precedent for others, and liberty will become lost. If, however, Congress will do what it ought to do, impeach and remove him from office, the wholesome lesson will stand for ages yet to come, a notable warning against a repetition of so grave a crime." And Pennoyer is a Democrat of the hard-shell type!

The highbinders of San Francisco have inaugurated another war, and this time they give indications of wreaking their fury not only upon members of their own race, but upon white people as well. They do not seem to have marked particular individuals for slaughter, but content themselves with killing anybody who gives them a chance to do the deed and escape detection. The attempted assassination of the other day, of a white man and a Chinaman, neither of whom so far as can be learned, had given any special offense to the toughs, shows a purpose to inaugurate a sort of indiscriminate terrorism. It will not work to any great extent with the American people, unless it should excite such indignation as to induce mob violence against the Chinese colony. It is said that the police authorities of San Francisco can put their hands on all the highbinders, and, if this is so, the best thing the administration can do is to have these fellows rounded up and deported. The \$16,000 said to be available for this purpose would probably rid San Francisco of this dangerous class, and their deportation would be one of the greatest acts of President Cleveland's life.

Originator of the Weather Bureau.

It is customary among writers on the subject to call Gen. A. J. Meyer the founder of the Government system of weather forecasts. Gen. Meyer receives this distinction from the fact that he was at the head of the signal corps of the army when the weather service was organized. But it seems that the credit for originating the system of meteorology now in vogue in this country belongs to Dr. L. A. Lapham, a distinguished citizen of Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. Lapham's right to this honor is jealously guarded by Julia A. Lapham, who writes to *The Times*, asking us to correct an erroneous credit to Gen. Meyer, which appeared in a contributed article some weeks ago. Miss Lapham sends several published biographical sketches of her father, and writes that Gen. Greely, Gen. Hazen and others substantiate the claim which she presents.

It appears that the first prediction or forecast of the weather was sent out by Dr. Lapham from Chicago November 8, 1870. For many years Dr. Lapham had been interested in meteorology and had given the subject of storm warnings a great deal of attention, and, with the assistance of Dr. Asa Horn of Dubuque, Iowa, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe of Cincinnati, O., he had been very successful in predicting storms several hours before their arrival in Milwaukee. In 1869 Dr. Lapham sent a memorial to Congress calling attention to the great loss of life and property on the lakes and making suggestions as to the practicability of predicting storms by the use of the telegraph. The result of this memorial was the passage of a joint resolution February 9, 1870, authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for the taking of meteorological observations, and for giving notice, on the northern lakes and sea coast, of the approach and force of storms. March 15, 1870, by direction of the Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army was charged with the duties provided for by this resolution, and thus the Weather Bureau came into existence. The organization was not fully completed until November 1, 1870, when the first observations were taken by observer sergeants at twenty-four different stations simultaneously, and the results sent by telegraph to Washington. In November, 1870, Dr. Lapham was tendered a position in Washington to collate and compare the reports from the various stations and give the results of his investigations to the country indicating the directions of storms if there were any. Personal reasons obliged him to decline the offer.

On November 8, 1870, Dr. Lapham was appointed assistant to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce, with instructions to receive the reports at Chicago and forward to the Chief Signal Officer every morning a brief analysis of the reports received for the preceding twenty-four hours or for a longer period, as to facts bearing upon the weather, together with a "probability" of the character of the weather for the next twenty-four hours. In pursuance of these instructions the first prediction was sent out from Dr. Lapham's office at Chicago in bulletin to all the lake ports as follows:

To observers along the lakes (bulletin this at once):

NOON, CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1870.—A high wind all day yesterday at Cheyenne and Omaha, very high wind reported this morning at Omaha. Barometric falling, with high winds at Chicago and Milwaukee today. Barometer rising and thermometer raising at Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester. High winds probable along the lakes.

The result verified the prediction. High winds were reported the next morning at the following lake ports: Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo and Oswego. Very high winds at Duluth, Chicago and Cleveland.

Dr. Lapham held the position of assistant to the Chief Signal Officer until he was appointed State Geologist of Wisconsin, but continued his interest in the work, and contributed, as in previous years, the list of disasters upon the lakes until his death, September 14, 1875.

That Problem Joke.

LOS ANGELES, May 22.—[To the Editor of *The Times*.] In one of the recent issues of yours, you state the following problem:

"A young lady asks a clerk for postage stamps, and says:

"Give me four times as many two-cent as one-cent stamps, and the balance in three-cent stamps," giving him \$1 in payment for all."

With many others I have tried to work it out, but without success. Kindly tell me if it can be done.

FELIPE DE TAL.

No; if it cannot be done. And this shows that it will not always do to analyze a joke with mathematical serousness.

The way to test a problem of that kind is this: For each one-cent stamp which he gave out, the clerk is required to give out four two-cent stamps—that is, nine cents is taken as a divisor of the dollar. Nine will go into 100 eleven times and one over. Therefore, the clerk would hand out eleven one-cent stamps, forty-four two-cent stamps, and a penny change. "This penny does not cover the value of a three-cent stamp; so if it is possible to reduce the complement of ones and

tens at the fixed ratio so as to make the remainder a multiple of 3. Hence, the young lady asked of the clerk an impossibility, and he ought to have been sharp enough to tell her so. If she had given him \$1.02, he could have filled the bill. As it was, she simply filled him up."

The Kansas City Star takes up the cudgel for the sweet girl and dear boy graduates, and defends them against the funny man of the period in the following masterly style:

Young men and women, though the funny man in the newspapers shall jeer you with jeers because you insist that "beyond the Alps lies Italy," stick to it; you have the facts on your side. And when men jibe you for asserting that "the hills are green afar off," don't give in; that's what they are, and the bilious dyspeptics who speak all manner of evil against you for your asseverations know only too well. And if you have decided that your class motto shall declare that "labor does vincit omnia," don't budge an inch. Position, though all the "smart Ales" in the newspaper business who are writing to fill the third column do laugh at you. This is a free country, and if the young man in the new Prince Albert wants to proclaim the startling intelligence that "Troy, Carthage and Rome rose, flourished and fell," it's nobody's business; if the man with the coarse, horse laugh has any later news on the subject, he can give it; if not, he should be admonished to hang up the transmitter. Graduating comes but once in a lifetime. And if the girl graduate wants to look sweet, God bless her, and why shouldn't she? And if she wants to turn her soul to the music of the stars for one brief transitory hour, she can do it; if not, she should be allowed to hang up the transmitter. The girl graduate wants to look sweet, God bless her, and why shouldn't she? And if she wants to turn her soul to the music of the stars for one brief transitory hour, she can do it; if not, she should be allowed to hang up the transmitter. The girl graduate wants to look sweet, God bless her, and why shouldn't she? And if she wants to turn her soul to the music of the stars for one brief transitory hour, she can do it; if not, she should be allowed to hang up the transmitter.

One quarrel, however, assumes a really national importance. The Tribune of yesterday gave up a large part of its Sunday issue to a broad statement of the case from all points of view, but arriving at no conclusion. The authorities, legal and federal, will have it out together, and the people will probably care for either way.

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The attitude of the striking bakers in this city seems to be of a piece with the rule-and-ruin policy which so many trade unions think they must follow in the maintenance of their "rights."

Under our complex and exacting systems of domestic supply, it seems to be

imperatively necessary that some callings be pursued at night. For example, the bakers must make their bread and pastry so that their delivery wagons can start out with fresh supplies early in the morning. The public demand this, and the bakers must comply or lose their custom. It may be disagreeable for bakers to work at night, just as it is for milkmen to get up at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; just as it is for street-car gripmen and conductors to be on duty until midnight; just as it is for printers and other newspaper workers to serve at uncanny hours.

But all these things are required in our industrial system, and, if a man does not want to work at night, let him avoid a calling that requires it. If the striking bakers would first prevail on the public to eat stale bread and tough doughnuts without objection, they would then have a good basis to work upon. In their present unreasonable attitude they are sure to encounter defeat.

The Chicagoans 'll Git Ye.

If yer goin' to see the circus called the big Chicago fair, Y'd better cut yer wisdom teeth, an' sharpen 'em with care, An' keep yer wits about ye an' mind what yer about.

For they'll skin ye like the mischievous ef

ye don't watch out:

They're a goin' to charge fer gazing, an' a extra-lump fer thinkin'.

It'll cost 'em heapin' an' they'll sock it on ye drinkin'.

An' it'll git a bed at night or ef ye go without

They'll skin yer like the mischievous ef

ye don't watch out:

It's a cent apiece fer coughin', an' jes' as you're goin' to see the circus called the big Chicago fair.

Y'd better cut yer wisdom teeth, an' sharpen 'em with care,

An' keep yer wits about ye an' mind what yer about.

For they'll skin ye like the mischievous ef

ye don't watch out:

They'll tax ye fer the privilege o' walkin' on the ground.

No matter of ye go ahead or ef you turn around,

An' jes' because yer livin'—don't ye never have a doubt—

They'll skin ye like the mischievous ef

ye don't watch out:

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the map, point out any principal building, especially your State building, and the relative location of other buildings not in distinct view. This is a security against that confusion which is the defeat of professed and pleasant sightseeing. It is true that there is a small army of guards on the ground who are in duty bound to answer any question or any number of them that 50,000 people may propound to them in one day, but the one you ask may be a raw recruit, or he may have been stationed inside one of the buildings during the whole of his military career; probably not one of them can point out all the State buildings. Sometimes a large group of visitors gather about a map spread out on the walk, obstructing the progress of a great many hurried travelers, while the leader of the party hunts up the locality of their State building. One had asked two guards and a half dozen visitors, all of whom were not Americans. Home study will enable you to appreciate, and appreciate—not astound—such qualities of seeing. It also prepares the memory for the long and vivid retention of what is actually seen, so that the returned World's-fairer may be able to express something besides vague exclamations to the questions of those so unfortunate as not to have been able to see for themselves.

The programme of many women will be to do double work for a week or two before coming and to lose much sleep. When at the point of exhaustion they will take the train, arranging to arrive at Chicago in the morning, and go directly from the grounds as early as the turn-stiles will let them in. Then with a knowledge of the "lay of the land," they will be wise to see that they will rush here and there without plan, walking three or four times the distance necessary to see at leisure all that they did see, with pleasure-destroying, memory-obliterating confusion. If nature, as she generally does, inflicts a temporary illness, departure will be hastened by the verdict that Chicago is an unhealthy place, though the sufferer may well know that less exertion at home has resulted in a great disability. One should be entirely ready a week before the start is made, and spend as much as possible of the last week in sleep.

To prepare a wardrobe for a fortnight's or a month's display is not only to advertise an absurdity, but to inflict upon one's self a disability. Unless one can afford a room at \$4 or \$5 a day, no trunk should be brought. The clothing should be of a color that will not soon show the effect of dust and coal smoke; of a texture that can easily be cleaned; and of a style that will not be out of date. Even in summer the evening air is chilly; and the outfit should, for the same reason, include a substantial wrap, and a pair of gloves for express use for pulling one's self into a street car by the iron rail on a wet day, and hanging by a strap where foot-hold even is disputed by storm-escaping travelers. It need scarcely be said that for all ladies who cannot have a carriage at their constant disposal, the skirt of the dress should be as short as the courage of the wearer will allow, because of crowded aisles and summer showers, as one needs both hands well as both feet free. If the visitor intends to attend evening entertainments where a certain amount of dress in the society seems indispensable, a handsome dress skirt is a safe wrap and a becoming bit of headgear; fresh gloves can be made into a package small enough to easily be carried by a shawl strap. The exposition bonnet or hat or toque, whatever its shape may be, should be able to bear the firm touch of a brush broom each morning, and susceptible of being firmly secured to the head. The woman who is obliged to hold the skirt of her dress out of soiling contact with dust or damp with her left hand, and to hold her bonnet on her head with her right as she walks facing a strong breeze and a sprinkle of rain that demands the use of the umbrella, slipping from its place under her arm, is a woman seen too frequently at all the great social entertainments—at many as can be hazardly reached—at least one on each side in the dress skirt, beside those which can be put in the wrap—are helpful to locomotion. No one can walk well with the hands encumbered, and to see the exposition well implies much walking, however much one may patronize rolling chairs or carriages. New shoes of any size or shape will be engines of torture for the same reason. They should be broken in at least two weeks' constant wear before entering upon the march of progress at the exposition, where no one quite expects to see anything but a hard surface for the feet of a throng.

"Do not bring a trunk" is an official recommendation, based on a knowledge of the probability of a glut of baggage too great to be promptly delivered. This is followed by the best of the sons of the benevolent societies, that pupils buy cheap underclothing, bestowing the soiled linen on charitable institutions. One will need, as everywhere, an umbrella and a pair of sandal overshoes. Sandals, because they are light and can be thrust into one of the capacious pockets recommended. In summer travel anywhere one will find a square of mosquito netting "handy" for many purposes; a square is about a yard and a quarter in length. It is easily washed, dries quick, can be snapped out as smooth as if ironed, and can be rolled into a very small bulk. If the weather is warm, a hat with a crown sufficiently high to make an air chamber over the head will be more comfortable than a bonnet that rests on the top of the head. A small wash cloth of light texture, it may be of wash-silk—the color of the hair, with a bit of oiled silk, will be found a comfort to those who cannot well bear the sun. The wet cloth laid upon the head, covered with the oiled silk for the protection of the hat, will by evaporation enable one to relieve the congestion of blood in the circulatory system of the head that often compels perfect rest. A small bottle of cold tea will enable one to dismiss their fears of sickness from change of drinking water. Sometimes it is well to gratify what may be a pure prejudice, and it is also true that the slight stimulus of the tea—only a swallow or two when one could not go to a restaurant without losing valuable time—will enable a person to sustain with comfort a considerable amount of fatigue.

It is in order here to say that whoever attempts to live on lunches out of hand will doubtless be obliged to leave the grounds early and invite him to go. Eat as nearly as possible the things that "agree" with you at home, in the same quantity and at the same time. Do not wait to eat until you are too tired to go any further or see anything more. Every one knows better than to feed an animal when he is at the point of exhaustion. All observing people remember that a sense of prostration follows eating at a time when one is too much excited to know that he is tired out. If one must eat when very tired it should be slowly and sparingly of customary and simple food. Do not eat new combinations or drink novel concoctions when desperately hungry. Gratify your fancies when you have just eaten moderately or when you have no keen sense of hunger, otherwise the stomach will give you trouble. Nothing will send people home so

quickly as a disturber of digestion. There is nothing on earth so wonderful or so beautiful that it will hold the attention of a nauseated sightseer.

Among other conveniences for travel that like little room the plain-cloth clothes-bags should have been mentioned. Some black woolen cloth, the size of a piece of chalk, wrung out of water as dry as possible, lightly passed over clothing from which the dust has been shaken, freshens it more, injures it less, and removes the clinging dust more perfectly than any brush, as the water out of which you wring it will prove. Two or three handkerchiefs of colored wash silk will recommend themselves on use. The qualities of black underclothing are too well understood to be here recommended.

How to arrange the programme of a day or succession of days on the fair grounds will be the subject of another letter.

Whoever can spend but a single day at the fair will never regret doing so at considerable expense. One very well informed woman who was too busy in journalism to spend more time, came from New York to Philadelphia. "It hardly pays you," I said regretfully as she took the evening train—she had come in from her New York office that morning.

"It pays me in the ratio of something to nothing," she said with tears in her eyes. "Every description that I read now will be a vivid picture, will have a clear meaning. Before I saw this the pictures were only pictures, and reports were only abstractions. I would not part with what this day has given me for anything."

Years after I was often made ashamed of my vague memory of things of which she had such a vivid and clear conception. "It is the privilege of that day," she said, she had read of the details, I had seen them daily for six months; I had only the consolation of remembering that, knowing of her ability to appreciate the best, I had spent the day in swiftly passing her from department to department, so that she had a good general idea of the whole, instead of a particular knowledge of many things in but one section. But this belongs to another letter, and hints of the use and abuse of guidance.

MARY L. SHERMAN.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

On Tuesday evening a jolly crowd of young folks assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nichols, No. 322 Cornwall street, Boyle Heights, who gave a delightful party, in honor of Miss Lena Patterson, the event being the anniversary of her birthday. Music and dancing were the features of the evening, after which dainty refreshments were served, and more dancing followed. Thus a most pleasant and long-to-be-remembered evening was there passed. It was at a late hour when good-night was said and the merry party departed for their various homes in a bus provided for the occasion, the ride homeward being enjoyed as young folk only care to enjoy a ride and do not likely to soon forget it. The invited guests included: The Misses Etta and Mamie Schumacher, Lou Bandholz, Tina Benner, Bertha Anderson, Katie Basserman, Mollie Reynolds, Lucy Neims, Mamie Mulrein, Jessie Kent, Mildred True, Susie Rogers, Emma Granet, Carrie Pedronera, Gertrude Smith, May Welch and the Messrs. Albert T. Gervais, Karl Schumacher, Joe Rogers, Sparks Berry, Nap Curtin, Lorenzo Hilton, James Robbins, J. S. Shute, George Simpson, Ed Doe, George Lane, Lee Parrish, Reinhardt J. Bush and Mrs. George Simpson, who performed the duties of chaperon.

UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

A unique entertainment was given by the St. Paul's Guild at the parish hall of St. Paul's Church last evening before an audience that nearly filled the hall. The first part of the programme consisted of a number of panel pictures, each of which a young lady, allegorically or otherwise, represented "Night," "Morning," "Hope," and other subjects. Standing motionless before a dark background, enrobed in white and illuminated by calcium light, the young ladies presented a beautiful appearance. Beside two tableaux, the programme contained vocal solos by Miss Adele O'Malley, Miss Zara Dewey and Misses T. T. Kneeling and J. W. Bell, violin solo by Miss Edna Fay and a recitation by Miss Cora Fay.

At the close of the entertainment the people adjourned to the room below and ate ice cream and cake.

The affair was for the benefit of a free bed, established by the guild, in St. Paul's Hospital.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Nonn Beckford of Nogginhill, Or., is visiting Mrs. C. B. McKenzie at No. 942 Georgia Bell street.

Mr. C. H. Mills, Thomas of Sutro, Nev., has just arrived in this city, and is staying at his old home, corner of Franklin and Jefferson streets.

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Miss Erminie Prouty left last night for San Francisco. She will visit Monterey, Santa Cruz and Sacramento before leaving for her new home in Prescott, Ariz.

HEART FAILURE.

Sudden Death of Col. John H. Mills at Monroe.

Col. John H. Mills, formerly of Nevada, died suddenly at his residence in Monroe, Monday morning, of heart failure. Mr. Mills was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N.Y., and came to California in 1852, and shortly afterward removed to Nevada. He was colonel on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Van Becklin before the formation of the State government, and raised a company of home guards for its protection during the Rebellion, and afterward was appointed colonel on the staff of Gov. Blasdel. He was twice elected to the Legislature, and during one term was Speaker of the House.

Col. Mills served several terms as mint superintendent, and was also commissioner for the construction of the State Capitol. Later he was appointed Federal Assessor, which office he resigned to head the electoral ticket in the last election of President Grant, and was the messenger of the Electoral College to carry the official vote to Washington. In 1863 Mr. Mills was married in San Francisco to Bishop Kip to the daughter of Judge Henry Cook of Montgomery county, New York.

During his short residence in Monroe Col. Mills made very friends, who deeply regret his very sudden death.

"OW Hawful."

Waterbury American. It is stated that an English corset made 888 corsets on orders for men last year.

Your Summer Vacation!

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?



You escape the heat and can enjoy life; fishing, driving, surf bathing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Fran., including one week's board, in \$3.00 or \$1.50 per person; the privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will make it the most reasonable as well as the most comfortable summer resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,

Coronado, Cal.

AT SEVENTEEN.

You were a child and liked me yesterday. Today you are a woman, and perhaps those who are older than you are the most lass-like of all. Who shall now? Only I know that you can be for us. Nothing more, nor any kisses now. But they shall wake sweet shame upon your brow.

Sweetly, or in a rose calamitous.

Trembling upon the verge of some new dawn, You stand, as if awakened out of sleep, And it is I who cried to you "Arise!"

I who will faint call back the child that's gone.

And what you lost for me would have you keep.

Fearing to meet the woman of your eyes,

—Arthur Symons in London Academy.

The Younger Brothers.

A sister of those ideal outlaws, the Younger boys, lives in Kansas City. She is married and few know her identity. Even I did not know it until the address mentioned yesterday, and the well-known identification of the man with the well-known body supposed to be that of Bruce Younger, had been found in a cave in the Guadalupe mountains, and had been identified by a sister of Bruce living at Gainesville, Tex. The sister in Kansas City denies the existence of such a woman. Bruce says the sister, emphatically, was never associated with the James boys, and, even if alive, Frank James would not know him. But she claims that Bruce Younger died in Colorado City and was buried in Colorado Springs three years ago last September.

The winter of 1885, she says, he was in Kansas City, and made his home with her, under an assumed name of course. Then he went to Colorado, where he was first taken sick in Colorado, and from his illness she says he never recovered. "I know what I am saying," she says, "and if Bruce were alive now he would be only 42 years old. I don't want to see my name in print, but if necessary you may reveal my identity for the sake of the dead. As to Bruce, he never was an outlaw."—Kansas City Times.

All In His Mind.

Colonel Allison of the Seventh Missouri cavalry was ordered to charge upon a Federal regiment, when a musket ball struck him in the abdomen. While he still kept his saddle, he threw up his arms and cried: "Shot through the bowels! Lord, have mercy upon my poor soul!" I jumped from my horse and insisted upon examining the wound.

"I do not care if I am gone," he said in a feeble voice, but I insisted so strongly that he consented. Upon removing his belt the hole made by a musket ball was seen, but it had not even penetrated his clothing. It was a spent ball and had struck him with force enough to raise a nodule on the abdomen as large as a walnut, but the belt acted as a shield, preventing the bullet from entering the abdomen. The colonel's courage revived, and he was able to mount his horse and assume command of his regiment.—St. Louis Republic.

Useful Cocktails.

A Brooklyn architect was describing a cigar store the other day how himself and friends skated from Newark to Jersey City with a coattail for sails. The coattail is occasionally made useful as well as ornamental. I remember a young man once who, while skating, had his coattail catching on a limb; he was about to fall out of a tree. And the cases when a coattail has hung from a whole shirt and her father's dog is too numerous to mention.—New York Herald.

He was one of those men who possess all except every gift, except the gift of the power to use them.—C. Kingsley.

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RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

A Trunk Full of Bonds Going to London.

When the Money Comes Back the Road Will Go.

Agreed Rates by the Water and Rail Lines.

The San Diego and Phoenix Road—New Trains for the Seashore—General News and Personal Notes.

If everything goes all right there will be some news to tell about the latest railroad enterprise in about six weeks from this time. Frederick Stock, president and promoter of the Los Angeles, Owens Lake and Utah Railroad Company, which has been exploited in the papers, will, on Thursday or Friday of this week, start for London with a trunk full of handsome bonds signed by himself as president, and by O. A. Vickery as vice-president. The face value of these pretty bonds aggregates \$2,000,000, and Mr. Stock says that they are "as good as gold." When he disposes of the bonds to English capitalists and returns to Los Angeles with the money the active construction of the road from Mojave to Independence, in Inyo county, will begin. To a Los Angeles reporter yesterday, Mr. Stock repeated the statement that the contract for building the road "has already been let to F. E. Green. The permanent survey, profiles and cross sections, usually considered necessary in letting and bidding for a contract to build a railroad, were dispensed with, as at the time of letting the contract only a preliminary survey had been made, and that line run by way of Red Rock was abandoned as impracticable. Mr. Green, who is a carpenter and builder of this city, will employ all needful men for construction work as soon as money and authority come from London. In the meantime, a surveying party will run other lines, the corps having completed one line yesterday. The two papers, probably made careful of the various difficulties, do not say much enthusiasm in this venture, and give figures doubtful of its ultimate success. When the bonds of the company are not only "sold," but paid for, and active work is begun on the new road, the doubting Thomases up in Inyo will be convinced.

WATER AND RAIL LINES.

Freight rates between San Francisco and Los Angeles by way of boat and rail have, it is asserted, been definitely settled. At the recent meeting in San Francisco the Santa Fe signed the agreement to which the Terminal and the Redondo road had already committed themselves when the new rates went into effect by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the rail lines between Los Angeles and the seaports. By the new tariff the rates will rule from \$3.50 a ton upward, according to the class, the rail lines receiving from \$1 to \$1.50 as their proportion. As the North American Navigation Company's steamers, which caused the break in rates, will hereafter do no Los Angeles business, the rates are likely to remain firm.

SAN DIEGO'S RAILROAD.

The San Diego Union of yesterday says: "The directors of the San Diego and Phoenix Railroad Company met yesterday. The surveying party was reported to have reached Owyah, and it is estimated that the work will be completed to Yuma by July 10. A proposition from a Los Angeles contractor was received to grade, lay ties and track from San Diego to Yuma, taking one-fifth of his pay in the company's bonds. Another interesting communication was received from an eastern company now building westward, with the intention of reaching Albuquerque within a year. The contents of the letter were not made public. The directors were of the opinion that no difficulty will be encountered in pushing the work of grading after the survey is completed."

THE SURVEY COMPLETED.

Yuma, May 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Chief Engineer Fred Knox of the San Diego, Yuma and Phoenix Railroad, arrived here today, having completed the survey of the line from Phoenix to Yuma, a distance of 174 miles. The steepest grade is eight feet for ten miles, the balance is only three feet to the mile, a much better grade than was expected. The right-of-way has been granted free by every owner of property from Phoenix to Yuma. Engineer Knox for nine years has been with the Denver and Rio Grande Southern.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The recent rumors of negotiations between the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad, looking to the severance of the traffic arrangement between the latter and the North American Navigation Company and a renewal of the old contract between the Panama Road and the Pacific Mail, led to a telegram of inquiry to President Newton in New York today. The following dispatch was received by the local agent of the Panama Railroad:

NEW YORK, May 23, 1893.—E. H. Huntington, my attorney, has advised me that the Pacific Mail will not accept any bid from our company. We understand our obligations to the Navigation Company, and intend to fulfill them all.

(Signed) PANAMA RAILROAD.

PRESIDENT MCLEOD RESIGNS.

BOSTON, May 23.—[By the Associated Press.] President McLeod tendered his resignation to the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad today. Frank James will be chosen to succeed him.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES.

MONTREAL, May 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Traffic Manager Olds has admitted that the Canadian Pacific is to make a reduction of 10 per cent. all around in freight rates.

SCRAP HEAP.

The Phillips-Rock Island excursion, which left for the East yesterday, had sixteen passengers.

To accommodate the large number of people who intend going to the Soldiers' Home on Memorial day to participate in the services there, the Southern Pacific Company will run a special train, leaving the Arcade depot at 9:15 a.m.

Even if the connections of the Southern Pacific do not refuse to participate in the \$1.20 rate adopted for California railroad men who want to go to the World's Fair, there is no reason why they cannot all go by the Santa Fe, that road being the agreement.

"Kit" Carson, the ever genial traveling representative of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, visited Los Angeles yesterday, to look after that great company's interests hereabouts. As has

been related, by telegraph, the Canadian Pacific has entered the fight for business between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and Mr. Carson wants everybody to know it.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company has notified its employees that they will be given a vacation to attend the World's Fair, and passes will be furnished to those dependent on the company for support. The management asks that the men inform the heads of their respective departments about the time they would like to arrange to attend the exposition, so that proper arrangements can be made.

An official circular issued by Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster U.S.A., Department of Arizona, reads: "The Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad having been completed from Ash Fork, Ariz., a station on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, to Whipple, Barracks, Ariz., freight and passenger rates will now be sent via the above route. Separate bills of lading and transportation requests will be issued over this road."

JUSTICE BREWER.

He Talks About Bering Sea and the Geary Act.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, was in the city today. Speaking of the Bering Sea controversy, he said he would not be much surprised if arbitration went against the United States. He never took much stock in the "closed sea" theory.

Speaking of the Geary law, in regard to which he dissented from the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, Brewer said: "By our treaties with China we owe her people protection more than any other country, because it is specified especially in those treaties that her subjects in this country shall receive all business and residence privileges granted the subjects of other nations. As the case now stands, it awaits some action on the part of Congress. If the act is enforced it will go down through time as a plot on the pages of American history, a disgraceful crime against another nation."

No Bounty Money for Gov. Hogg.

AUSTIN (Tex.), May 23.—Gov. Hogg has vetoed the State-Sugar Bounty Bill, which was passed to enable the superintendents of Texas penitentiaries to accept from the General Government bounty on sugar raised on convict farms. He denounces the sugar bounty of the United States.

Chess Registered.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Reports from forty-four of the sixty-three internal revenue districts show that 5451 Chinese have registered. The largest registration from a single district is Colorado, where 1500 have registered.

The Italian Crisis.

ROME, May 23.—It is announced officially that King Humbert has refused to accept the resignation of any Cabinet Minister except Bonaceti, formerly Minister of Justice. The crisis is believed to have been defused by the King's action, but it is by no means ended.

Joe Jefferson Ill.

BIGGARD'S BAY (Mass.), May 23.—Joseph Jefferson, the famous actor, is suffering from an abscess on his neck. He does not seem to eat, and, in view of his age, his family are much concerned at his condition, though hoping for the best.

The Influence of the American Girl.

It is learned on the authority of a French newspaper that the old order of things concerning the bringing up of the young girls of that country is being so much modified as to threaten being done away with altogether. French girls are no longer kept in strict seclusion and only permitted to speak by leave of parent or other stern dame. Nor is it surprising to learn from the same source that the French elders who dislike this turn of affairs blame American girls for this, while the allegation is perhaps not to be disputed. American girls have almost banished the English bread and butter miss, and it is highly probable it has had its influence across the channel as well. Now if Frenchmen will learn from the men of this nation how to treat this newly required independence the change will be desirably completed.—New York Times.

A Word to Fond Mothers.

Too many women are willing victims on the altar of household duties, merging their lives into a humdrum round which at its best leaves them in the dark, while for whom they have sacrificed so much forgo ahead. Neglect of household duties is not the price to pay for mental enlargement, but a judicious sifting of the items from the unnecessary items will save many an hour that can be put to greater use.

Keep your music, keep up your dress, invite people to the house, and let them realize that instead of being a burden, it is a bright, companionable woman, who is a delightful friend to both husband and children, as well as a loving wife and devoted mother.—Philadelphia Times.

A Tribute to the Sex All Over the World.

Ledyard, the great traveler, says that among all nations women adorn themselves more than men, but that wherever found they are the same kind, civil, humane and tender beings, inclined to be cheerful, timid and modest. He has found the women on the plains of hospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, Danish Finland and unprincipled Russia, all of whom are good, kind and honest men, full of courtesy, fond of society, but industrious, economical and ingenious. And whenever the traveler in the language and decency and friendship has asked a question of any woman, civilized or savage, he has always received a decent and friendly answer, while with men it is often otherwise.

Horseback Riding for Women.

When a woman learns the charms and difficulties of horseback riding, there is no enjoyment more fascinating. If she has a properly bred and well handled, she becomes her comrade and the object of her devoted affection. It knows her voice and touch, and through the friendship established will always be recognized the fact that the lady is the mistress and her companion a proud servant that yields gracefully when their wills clash.—Detroit Free Press.

Using Up Pictures of Old Linen.

The softer, prettier parts of worn linen made excellent beds for ironhounds, covered with something strong and firm and warm. We should not forget the comfort and convenience of those who have held a hot iron from time immemorial in order to return the week's washing in proper and satisfactory condition. To provide as comfortable implements as possible for them is a duty.—Christian Union.

A Duty for Mothers.

In a recent address Mrs. Frank Young of Dorchester, Mass., said: "It is seldom a question whether boys shall receive information regarding the great secrets of life. The question is whether you will have your boy get his first impression from home or from the streets. It seems wise for each mother herself to give her boy sufficient information to keep him pure and upright."

W. C. T. U.

Eleventh Annual Convention for Southern California.

A Large Number of Out-of-town Delegates in Attendance.

Most of the State Superintendents of Departments Present.

The Usual Standing Committees Appointed—An Entertaining Program Carried Out Last Evening.

Jacinto and Compton by representatives whose names were not mentioned. An admirably prepared paper, "What Shall We Do to Interest the Honorary Members?" was read by Miss Lena Willey of this city, and was followed by a violin solo by Miss Ruth Green, who shows herself mistress of the bow-handling-hair instrument with the greatest skill. She was warmly encored, and generously responded with a piano solo equally pleasing.

The next topic was "Cooperative Household," by the Los Angeles "Y.W.C.A." and the service was brought to a triumph by a recitation introducing the collection baskets by little, blonde-haired Ariel Ewing, whose bewitching style won dimes and dollars for the cause.

The convention opens this morning at 9 o'clock, and will continue in session all day.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage Licenses were issued yesterday at the office of the County Clerk as follows:

John W. Walters, a native of Wales, aged 35 years, a resident of Los Angeles, Kan., to Martha Griffith, of same nativity, aged 32 years, a resident of this city.

Edward L. Rogers, a native of California, aged 23 years, to Louisa C. Newman, a native of England, aged 24 years, both residents of Garvanza.

Clarence O. Goldman, a native of Iowa, aged 20 years, to Catherine Hiltner, a native of California, aged 20 years, both residents of this city.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Opening of the Contest at Armory Hall Last Evening.

Three Short but Exciting Contests Made Up the Entertainment—Names of the Victors—The Programme This Evening.

The tug of war contest began last night at Armory Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience, of whom quite a number were ladies, greeted the different teams as they entered the hall. The management was rather slow in getting things in running order, as it was 9 o'clock before the first pull began.

The audience, however, was good-natured and listened patiently to the music of the Douglas band while awaiting the arrival of the contestants at the "seat of war."

The first pull of the evening was between the Spanish and the East Los Angeles teams. The referee fired the pistol at 9:04:28, the lever was raised from the rope and the opposing teams began to pull. The East Los Angeles men gained the advantage in the start, which they gradually strengthened until the red ribbon passed the mark, and it was known that they had out-pulled the Spanish team. The time was very short, only 2 minutes and 32 seconds being required to show the superiority of the winning team.

The second tug was more exciting and proved to be the longest of the evening. The contestants were the Seventh Regiment and Young American teams. The pull began at 9:25:25, and for about five minutes neither side gained a foot. After that time the soldiers began to make themselves felt, and the young Americans gave way quicker than was expected. The Seventh Regiment team was declared the winner in 7 minutes and 35 seconds.

Then came the event of the evening, if the applause of the audience is any criterion. The Pacific (cable road) team and the strong men of the electric road assumed their positions at the rope. Previous to this, however, a handsome banner, presented to the electric boys by Capt. Barrett, was carried across the center platform and was the signal for a loud and long-continued burst of applause. The cable boys also had lots of friends among the audience who cheered them most lustily. At 9:45:15 all was pronounced in readiness, and the referee fired his pistol. The cable boys held their position until it soon became evident that the cable wasn't in it with electricity. It took the Electrics just 7 minutes and 15 seconds to outpull the Pacifics. The friends of both sides, while the pulling was going on, distinctly made themselves heard, and when the Electrics won the demonstration was similar to that in a political convention when a popular candidate is nominated.

In addition to the long delay until the first team appeared on the platform, there is another matter which requires the attention of the management. The greater part of the audience last night were people who are in favor of encouraging all kinds of athletic sports, but who believe such sports can be carried on without the obstruction of the gambling element. The spectacle of young men pulling in the name of the Pacific, and young women pulling in the name of the electric, is something that ought to be discontinued. The management may be at fault in this matter, but they owe it to themselves to see that the thing is stopped.

The personnel of the various teams is as follows:

East Los Angeles team—S. L. Reynolds, captain; Frank Redemaker, anchor man; S. Richards, A. Anderson, G. Crote, J. Barbour, J. Jeffries, G. Webber, W. Eaton, W. Gray.

Young American team—P. A. Howard, J. B. Liveridge, captain; P. A. Howard, anchor man; C. H. Howard, P. W. Frank, G. W. Porter, A. James, J. S. Bernard, J. Douglas, F. Hoffmaster, J. Stratton.

Seventh Regiment team—C. Lenhausen, captain; J. W. McCann, B. S. Lander, I. N. James, E. Duncan, E. T. Gates, S. McCreary, M. Anderson, W. J. Finley.

Spanish team—J. J. Childs, captain; Francisco Landa, anchor man; Alberto Lopez, Emilio Garcia, Francisco Ballester, J. A. Setello, Isaac Pedri, A. M. Nieto, San Gabriel Valley, M. E. Watson and Farmer, Keyes Memorial Union, city; M. S. Watson and Laura Carter, Los Angeles Central Union.

The following State superintendents of departments are present: Young woman's work, Mrs. N. W. Brodeck of Los Angeles; work among foreigners, Mrs. S. C. W. Bowen of Pomona; the Pacific (cable road) team; Mrs. J. E. Terpening, Mrs. E. F. Massey, Miss Eva S. Keese, Mrs. R. B. Rydges of Pasadena; Mrs. Katherina Waite and Boag of San Fernando; Mrs. L. H. Meserve, Mrs. A. W. Ford, Mrs. William T. Patterson, Mrs. W. Gould, Miss Ruth Hinman and Mrs. McComas of Pomona; Mrs. E. E. Oakley, F. A. Waddington, E. P. Slater and S. A. Deets of Ontario; Mrs. R. C. Richardson of San Bernardino; Mrs. C. L. Dewey, G. M. Adams and H. C. Malone of Redlands; Mrs. Jennie Carder of Carpenteria; Nettie M. Fouk of Rialto; Mrs. C. O. Knepper, S. E. A. Higgins and E. C. Emerson of Santa Barbara; Mrs. J. H. Booth and Mary L. Taylor of Monterey; Mrs. Margaret Bibby and S. M. Bates of Long Beach; Mrs. Fanny Page of Compton; Mrs. W. H. Lodge, J. A. Austin, M. B. Westover and Anna Schorbs of Santa Monica; Mrs. H. Cook, M. S. Dimmick and S. M. Cool of University; Mrs. C. H. Hall, Jennie Langburg, C. A. Backus and Miss Eddy Rosedale; Frances H. Paine, S. D. Blackman, Orange, M. E. Dyer, Chula Vista; Mrs. E. A. D. Blair, San Diego; Mrs. A. E. Utte, S. A. King and Miss Sarah Goodwin of Tustin; Mrs. Helen Powers, Mrs. Maude Wimbiger and M. V. Whigham of Santa Ana; Mrs. A. Heald, Mary Boyd, Mary Hill and Mabel S. Green of Anaheim; Mrs. E. A. McConnel and R. H. Stone of Vernon; Emma Casey and Vada Holloway, Upper San Gabriel Valley; Mrs. E. Watson and Farmer, Keyes Memorial Union, city; Mrs. S. J. Oliver, M. Porter, Max Saxon and Laura Carter, Los Angeles Central Union.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA.

A Home Lemon Market Being Established.

Joseph Lewis Dies of His Injuries—Still the Exodus—A Fire Alarm—Other News of Various Sorts.

The San Gabriel Valley Fruit Company was organized May 1, with Benjamin W. Kahn, president; G. A. Durrell, treasurer, and E. Greenendyke, secretary. It has taken possession of the brick warehouse at the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Glendale street, and proposes to devote special attention to curing, packing and marketing lemons.

The plans of the company contemplate handling this industry, but rather neglected than the most scientific principles applicable to it, with a view to making lemon-raising profitable to this locality. Except the work of a few citizens who pack a few dozen boxes of lemons from their own trees, lemon culture is a side issue in the Pasadena district. In spite of this fact, however, there are now within reach and under contract to the new company about 200 acres of trees now in bearing, while the young orchards are numerous, and will eventually make lemons an important feature of our citrus crops.

The San Gabriel company has quite a quantity of fruit which will soon be ready for market. Chicago is the intended port of shipment, and better prices than now ruling are confidently looked for with the coming of Eastern hot weather. Under present conditions the local company is paying from 50 cents to \$1.35 per box for the lemons on the trees.

It is worthy the attention of lemon-growers that clear fruit from clean trees is worth 50 per cent, more than semi-ripe ones. Waiting, more or less, is a waste of time and labor. There is a good thing in the saying, "It is impossible to wait for the enforcement of the law against such fruits."

JOSEPH LEWIS DEAD.

Joseph Lewis, the victim of Monday's runaway accident, continued in a comatose state until 1 o'clock yesterday, when he died without regaining consciousness. His funeral will occur at 10 a.m. on Thursday, and will be conducted according to the rites of the Grand Army, of which deceased was a member. The following order has been promulgated by Commander W. J. F. Barcus:

The officers and members of John F. Goff's Post No. 124, requested to meet at the first post room at 9 a.m. Thursday morning, May 25, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Joseph A. Lewis.

TROOPING EASTWARD.

Mrs. E. L. Cox and two daughters have joined the throng headed for Chicago, and will afterward visit in Connecticut.

Peter Stell, wife and child left yesterday for an Eastern trip, including the inevitable at Chicago. The rest of the way of the Denver and Rio Grande, and will return by the Yellowstone National Park route. William Orr accompanied them.

Moses Polley has gone to Chicago.

Ray Conger leaves for Chicago this morning, it having been decided that the party will be him in the office of President Higinbotham was one he could accept to advantage. He will go to Chicago in company with J. K. Mitchell and wife. Mrs. Penny of Marengo avenue will also be of the party.

Overland travelers who left for the East yesterday included Mrs. M. W. Jordan and Mrs. Helen Jordan, South Pasadena; Mrs. B. W. Roland and daughters, Virginia and Alice, of South Marengo avenue; Mrs. A. Miss Wicksen, Mrs. E. Evans, Miss Webb, Mrs. Scott and Miss Bell. These will go today: Mrs. M. S. Harvey and Mrs. Gray.

FAIR WARNING.

G. W. Beattie, County Superintendent of Schools, went north to Ontario on Tuesday evening to deliver an address upon Lowell at the Congregational Church for the benefit of the Union Association.

Thirteen pairs of cattle were shipped Monday to Los Angeles and two cars to San Francisco the same day from this place. C. H. Frye was the consignor.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

Bert Garretson has gone on a trip to the World's Fair.

The Den mines at La Patera shipped three cars of asphaltum to Denver Saturday.

These will visit to Los Angeles and San Diego.

R. M. Smith and wife and J. E. Dudley went north on the Los Angeles Monday afternoon.

H. W. Wines and wife have gone to Cold Springs on a short trip. They will attend the rodeo on the San Marcos ranch before returning.

Another meeting of the Taxpayers' Committee will be held at the City Hall Thursday evening. A permanent organization will be formed.

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SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

Chauncey Bissell and Frank Sherrill, two young naturalists, go to Los Angeles Wednesday morning. Mr. Sherrill will take a trip around the world's fair.

J. C. Hall, who comes to this city several months ago from Red Bluff for his health, died at the Western Hotel Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He was 43 years old.

The Baptist associations of Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo and other southern counties held their semi-annual encampment on June 2 at Goleta, in this city.

Don José Antonio Arrellanes, aged 80 years, died in Ventura on Saturday. He was the brother of Valentine Arrellanes of this city, and had many friends and relatives here.

Louis Ragnal, the young Frenchman who was suddenly injured in a shooting match, runs on Santa Clara Island Saturday.

Prof. Cole's pupils gave a delightful recital at the tabernacle last evening.

Thomas Hoag is building a neat cottage on the corner of Locust street and Molino avenue.

Dr. Talbot and family have taken rooms and board at the Spalding, pending their trip East.

Mad Granger's Pasadena date is Friday evening, May 26. The Fringe of Society will be the play.

The Franklin Specialty Company will be the attraction at Williams' Hall on Saturday evening.

The long-needed reporters' table has been placed in the Council chamber, close to the throne.

The demand for houses continues to keep pace with the new constructions in spite of the Eastern exodus.

The terminal people expect to carry from five to six thousand people to and from the eastern states May 26.

Friends will be pleased to learn that the condition of Mrs. Samuels Hahn was materially improved yesterday.

Dr. H. D. Requa, a resident of Hong Kong China, is a guest at the home of his father, Rev. J. D. Requa, of this place.

Plumbers are supplying the Episcopal church with gas fixtures. Other improvements on the building are in progress.

The world song concert is billed for early next week. An interesting programme, with a chorus of sixty voices, will be features of the occasion.

The roof of the central rear wing of the Raymond has been elevated to admit the third story of rooms, a part of the addition now under way.

Miss E. Anna Morse will lecture on piano, etc., at the University Church Friday evening at 8. Admission 10 cents.

Model costumes and club exercises.

A gentleman who keeps a horse calls attention to the habit of a number of jockeys of washing cinders in the drinking troughs. If persisted in, the interference of the authorities will be invited.

A recent issue from the Times locates him at Salt Lake, where he has a position in a bank. Snow there on May 18, was one of the climatic comparisons that strengthens his determination to return to Pasadena in the autumn.

Mrs. B. O. Kendall's safe arrival in Chicago has been reported together with the information that the building of the California building puts the Western contingent to the blush. As a Californian only, was she allowed to enter the building, and there was no temptation to remain long.

There is a remarkable and deceptive growth of ivy at the new Dobbins place on the hill above the city. Although the house is of very recent construction, the ivy has almost covered it as well, as can be done on the Advance Davis or Vertical Feed Davis Sewing Machine. For particulars call at the Davis office, 1519 South Main street.

WALL PAPER—We invite competition among all persons to beat the lowest bid for the new Dobbins place on the hill above the city. Although the house is of very recent construction, the ivy has almost covered it as well, as can be done on the Advance Davis or Vertical Feed Davis Sewing Machine. For particulars call at the Davis office, 1519 South Main street.

TRY "Makakale" Pancake Flour.

"CREAM PU" Self-Raising Flour.

John L. Blood and wife, Baltimore; Ashley Rogers, Dr. Charles Rich and Fred Elwood, Chicago; J. L. Gill, St. Joseph; Mr. Irwin, wife and two daughters, Pittsburgh; Archibald Park and wife, Medway, Mass.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Sewer Assessment Suits Being Decided at a Rapid Rate.

Decisions for the Property-owners in Every Instance on a Technicality—More About the "Fletcher Tract" at Redlands.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Judge Putterbaugh of San Diego, sitting for Judge Campbell, to hear the disqualification of the county court house, or rather the location of the county offices, had agreed to settle, and it is believed on the 10th of this month, to construct a courthouse. As announced, the County Supervisors opened the sealed bids on Tuesday, as called for, and the three propositions submitted were as follows:

The Park House proposed leasing the whole of the hotel building for a term of three or

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

The Location of the County Offices Decided Upon.

The question of the County Court house, or rather the location of the county offices, had agreed to settle, and it is believed on the 10th of this month, to construct a courthouse. As announced, the County Supervisors opened the sealed bids on Tuesday, as called for, and the three propositions submitted were as follows:

The Park House proposed leasing the whole of the hotel building for a term of three or

ORANGE COUNTY.

The Complaint in the Jurupa Water Case Filed.

One of the Most Important Suits Ever Instituted in Southern California—Young Toughs Returned to San Bernardino.

SANTA ANA.

The complaint in the great Jurupa Water Company case, mentioned in the Times several weeks ago, was filed with the County Clerk yesterday. In order to expedite matters this and the suits have been put together, and a man has been employed to do nothing more than to serve summonses on the defendants in the case for the next several weeks or months to come. There are 149 defendants, and their residences are scattered quite liberally over Southern California.

The water rights of hundreds of thousands of acres of land, situated on either side of the Santa Ana River, including the lands of the Rancho Cañon de Santa Ana, San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana and the Santiago de Santa Ana ranchos, and extending to the north of the city, will be involved in the case.

The "combination" offer, as it has been termed, consisted of the lease of five rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building, the lower floor in the Loring block, to the Park House, and the upper floor, to the Fletcher and Fredericks block, for a rental of \$95 per month. These rooms are the ones first accepted by the County Supervisors, and as the rental of the Fletcher and Fredericks block is \$100 per month, the Park House is to pay \$5 per month less.

The third proposition was that made by H. E. Everett, in which he offered all the first floor of the main building of the Arlington hotel, save the hotel entrance and lobbies, and a room for the Park House, with the lease to be for six years.

The fourth proposition was to let the Fletcher and Fredericks block, including the Loring block, to the Fletcher and Fredericks block, for a rental of \$95 per month.

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The forti-ninth

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS

WEATHER REPORT.
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, May 23, 1893. At 7 a.m. the barometer registered 29.85; at 2 p.m., 29.74. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 63° and 77°. Maximum temperature, 90°; minimum temperature, 60°. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

For Catalina Islands. Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer Falcon will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company's and Terminal Railway motor trains returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

Saunders, Vail & Co. are closing out a large line of goods at a reduction of 50 per cent. The variety of landscapes, novelties, birds and fruit. See the display in the window, and remember that you can get all kinds of pictures, panels, canvases and a large line of new articles to paint them on at the same place—133 South Spring street.

Ladies' case imported pattern hats in yesterday's Saubers, pictures, ribbons and flowers, lace novelties, stylish trimmings, prompt with orders. Few steps down here, but you find pleasant quarters, best attention, and one of the largest and most interesting to come. Mrs. F. W. Thurston's Millinery Parlors, No. 116 Commercial street.

J. H. Bellan is proprietor of the "Old World Drug Store," No. 1028 Downey avenue, East Los Angeles. He is also the discoverer and proprietor of Bellan's La Grappa Cure, an unequalled remedy for general diseases.

The sixteen young ladies representing four different high classes with their wreathed hoops and their sweet little soloist in the tambourine dance will be a thing of beauty at the "Floral Pageant."

Ladies, see our 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 hats, worth twice the money; come early and have your choice. Thurston's new millinery store, No. 264 South Main street, opposite Third.

Grand ice cream, social given by the young ladies of St. Joseph's Church at the G.A.R. Hall, South Spring street, Wednesday evening, May 24. Admission 25 cents.

The bear in the dance before Minerva at the "Floral Pageant" is a characteristic California bear, and he is a good one.

Neuchatel, Liverot and brie cheese, of superior quality, arrives regularly by express at H. Jevne's.

Carpets cleaned, latest steam appliances. Office, 454-456 South Broadway. Tel. 427-428. John Blossen.

The review march and tableau at the "Floral Pageant" are alone worth the price of admission.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Wooliacott, agent. Also Duty Malt.

Try "The Pleasant" today. Meals 25 cents. Elegant service, superb cook. Golding, chef.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber, B. Bohman, 514 South Spring. Fire insurance, reduced. Not in "compact." Building, furniture, piano, piano-forte, New Jersey paper stoves and other kinds, at A. A. Chapman's, 144 S. Spring.

Let K. & K., the Broadway takers, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Meany's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shoeing go to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, or telephone 1196.

Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1.75 a dozen. Suburb, No. 236 South Main.

Dr. E. W. Fleming, throat, nose and ear, 21½ W. Broadway, telephone 1-8.

Great bathing tournament at Redondo Sunday, May 24. Salt water day.

Grand display of daylight fireworks at Redondo next Sunday.

Manitou water, the best in America, can be had at H. Jevne's.

Violet flavoring extract, for cooking, at H. Jevne's.

Special rates to World's Fair. See Kan-Keed.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls', 130 South Main. Rare Indian blanket at Campbell's.

"The Unique" kid glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for A. W. Miles, H. C. Folger, Mrs. Carrie Carr and Wilson C. Adams, M. D.

The members of Long Beach are making great preparations for the formal opening of their big wharf on Saturday next, and will take care of all visitors who may attend.

A large number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce have secured tickets for the excursion on the Rosalie next Thursday. As the number of tickets is limited, the rule of "first come, first served" will be strictly observed.

Manager Lindsey yesterday released Jack Roach. Jack's poor hitting and slow base running were the only reasons for letting him go. In picking the season has been as conscientious as in former years, but his movements were too slow to suit the present requirements of the club. Mr. Roach has many friends in this city who wish him well wherever he may go.

Residents of the hill sections of this city are getting ready for the coming of the water of water furnished by the Los Angeles Water Company. During the past two days, especially for several hours each day, there was absolutely not a drop of water to be obtained from the pipes at the water works. The water for the citizens who live on Bunker Hill and Grand Avenue on the summit of the hill have since the warm weather began actually suffered for want of water for which they regularly pay the established rate.

PERSONALS.

Rev. S. H. Galland and wife of Ventura are in the city.

John Edelstein and family of Jersey City, N. J., are at the Hollenbeck.

R. E. Wallace and family of Phoenix, Ariz., are registered at the Nadeau.

Andrew Sprout and family of St. Louis, Mo., are stopping at the Hollenbeck.

The W. C. Furrey Company Do all kinds of plumbing work at reasonable rates, be sure and call upon them before going elsewhere. All work warranted.

THE PURPLE of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of Helen's complexion in Pozzo's wondrous powder.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES, any size, 6c. Cheapest place on earth for boots and shoes. Joseph Bickel, 108 East First street.

REMEMBER that the Tabor Carriage Works on West Fifth street do all kinds of carriage repairing, trimming and painting. First-class work guaranteed.

THE only Kreeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at room 65, New Wilson Bldg.

Go to 165 to 166.

North Spring street and inspect the improvements. See the best in the world. They will save you 50 per cent in fuel. All the latest improvements.

INVESTORS. If you desire city or country real estate bargains see J. C. Gospers and A. W. Wright, 130 South Spring street.

Dentists. J. D. Moody, Kate Moody, dentists, 228 South Spring st.

VISITING CARDS engraved. Lang-
sister, 214 West Second street. Tel. 102.

NEW AND OLD books, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main sts.

FEVERISH children and teething babies need Steedman's Soothing Powders.

CONRADI for fine watch repairing, 175 S. Spring, corner Franklin.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 205 S. Spring.

CREAM Puff Wheat Flour.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY COUNCIL.

All of the Bids for Water Bonds Rejected.

Bids for \$100,000 of the Bonds Then Received.

And the Award Made to M. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago.

The Opinion of Judge Dillon of New York to Be Secured as to the Validity of the Bonds Before the Deal is Closed.

The City Council met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon, with all the members present except Councilman Nickell.

The Finance Committee recommended that all of the bids received for the \$256,000 of water improvement bonds be rejected. The committee further recommended that bids be received by the City Clerk up to 2 p.m. on May 23, 1893, for proposals to take \$100,000 of waterworks improvement bonds.

A petition from Arnold Cordes for the transfer of the license at the northwest corner of Sixth and Olive streets from A. Rothstein was referred to the Chief.

A petition was received from property-owners on Commercial street asking the commissioners to "remove the inmates of the house of prostitution kept by Mrs. Coccia at 738 Commercial street, where for the last two months nightly orgies have taken place, and where open assaults on the next neighbors have been a frequent occurrence."

The matter was referred to the Chief to investigate and take steps such as he considers proper.

The demands were approved as presented.

An application from John Lannon for an appointment as policeman was filed.

The matter of certain claims presented by M. T. Collins against City Jailer Stevens was laid over another week, and the board adjourned.

The successful bidder shall deposit with the City Clerk a certified check or its equivalent for the amount of \$50,000, as a guarantee that he will take the bonds in the manner above described, provided Judge Dillon decides the issuing of the bonds to be legal. This report was adopted.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

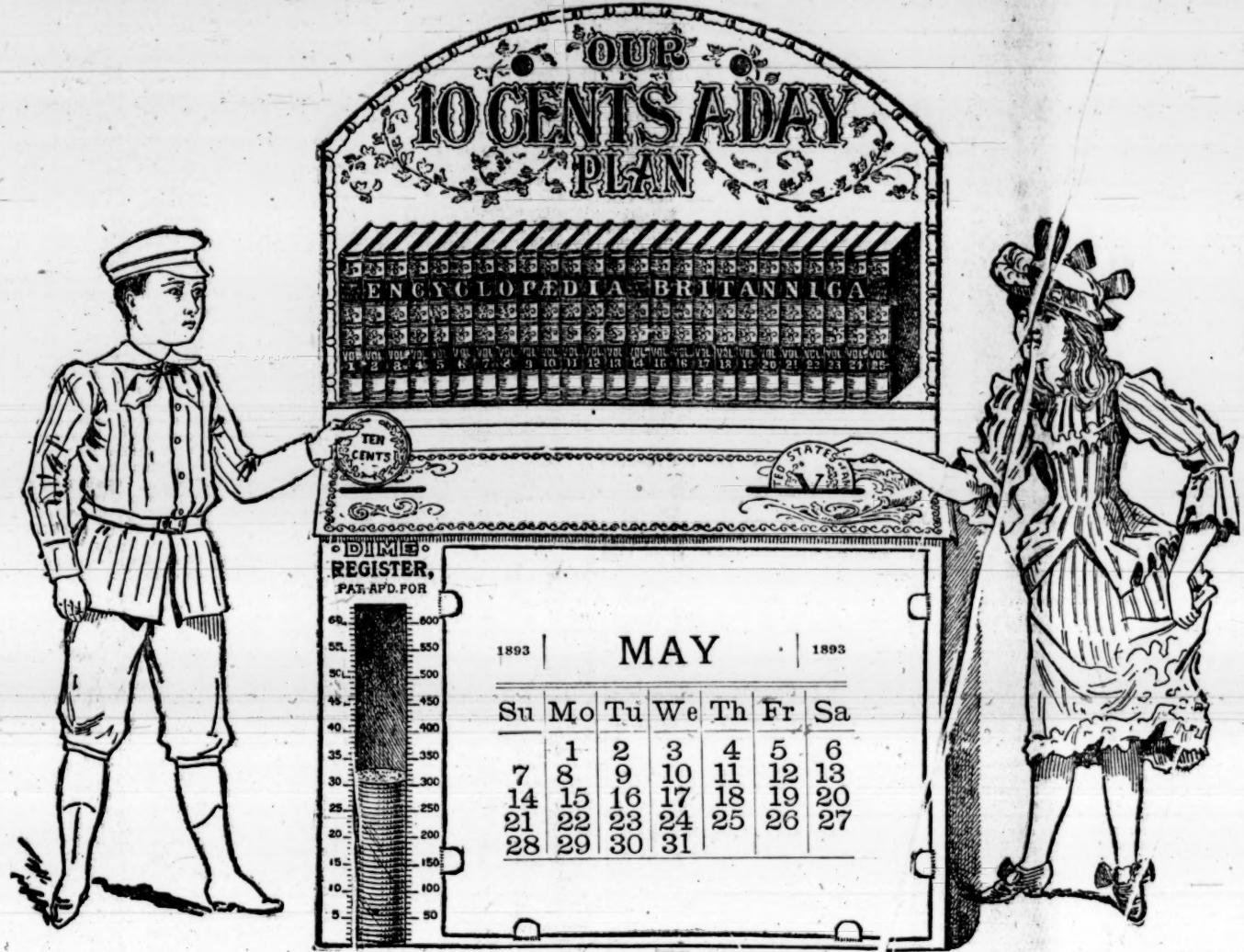
LOS ANGELES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS
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Teach Your Children Economy

FOR THAT NOBLEST OF ALL PURPOSES,

Economy for the Sake of an Education



This Beautiful Dime Savings Bank is Presented to all Subscribers of THE TIMES Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, when about to leave his old home after having attained the highest honors a nation could bestow, closed an address with these words:

"Neighbors, give your boys a chance." These are days of exacting competition, days when moral courage and brain power count, days when there can only be a survival of the men who are, mentally and physically the fittest.

Fathers, qualify your boys for the battle they must wage in the world's great arena. The day must come when their chairs will be empty by your fireside and they will be out struggling alone in the world with only their merit to aid them.

You, mothers, know the pride you have in your sons. You know that deep down in your hearts there is a well of tenderness and of love for even the erring one. You know, as all the world does, that his success is heaven to you, and his failure a heartache keener even than his own. What, then, should you do? In the words of Lincoln, "Give your boy a chance."

Give him an education that will fit him to cope with the best. Teach him to love his home, and teach him that in it he will find civilizing and educational influences. If he has been to college don't let his education stop there. If he has not enjoyed the advantages of a good education encourage him now. He may be smart naturally, but if he has nothing but his natural talents to help him there will surely come a time, just as he is mounting highest, when this lack of education will handicap him grievously.

The time to remedy this is the present. In the magnificent edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica now offered by THE TIMES you will have a library fully the equal of any in the land.

It will cost you but ONE DIME A DAY to own it. Even the little bank, in which you may each day place the dime, will be presented to you. Take it to your home. Your children will see the dime dropped in each day, and when in the place of the little bank is found the great, handsomely bound twenty-five volumes of the most valuable educational work in the world, you will have taught them a lesson in the value of economy, as well as in education, that will bear good fruit. Try one volume of the Encyclopedia. THE TIMES vouches you will get the other twenty-four volumes.

Bear in mind that this edition is in twenty-five large quarto volumes, each separate volume revised to date, with an entire equipment of new maps up to date, making it superior even to the great Edinburgh Edition, which costs \$8.00 per volume.

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And bear in mind that this special offer will remain open for a few days only!

On receipt of ONE DOLLAR we will forward to any subscriber the complete set of twenty-five volumes of our New Wide-margin Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the balance to be paid at the rate of \$5 monthly; or we will send one-half the set at once on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, and the balance to be paid at the rate of 10 cents per day, payable monthly. The remainder of the set will be sent promptly as soon as the first half of the set is paid for.

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And a Volume will be sent for Examination.

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TIMES Encyclopedia Reading Rooms,

347 S. Spring st. Los Angeles, Cal.

HAIL THAT CUT THROUGH IRON.

A Furious Storm Over A Mile Wide Which

Recklessly Visited Australia.

London Nature contains a report of a recent "hail cyclone" in Australia. A Narrabri correspondent says: "About 8 p.m. the storm broke over the home-stead in all its fury; the wind was from the southwest and of terrific force, and the rain and hail were very severe. The hailstones were as large as hen's eggs, and in some of the paddocks, one particularly, it pounded the herbage completely out, so that not a vestige of it was left, although before the storm

came on it was from six to twelve inches high; and in other places strong variegated thistles, three to four feet high were beaten down. Trees, some two feet thick, that the wind could not tear up by the roots, were snapped off short, as if made of matchwood. In the storm the hail killed birds innumerable, and even domestic fowls roosting on the trees were killed by it, and, after the storm, a large snake was found cut into two pieces by the hail, so, at least, it appeared. On the open plain the hail lay four to six inches deep and the whole

country looked as if a heavy snowstorm had passed over it. Trees in the track of the hail were completely denuded of leaves and the bark knocked off the trunks and limbs. The storm wind carried away outstations, unroofed the hay shed, damaged the woodshed, and carried away two sides of the house veranda, and the sheets of iron from it were found nearly half a mile (thirty chains) away to the northeast. Round wall plates in the hay shed, six to eight inches thick, were broken to pieces, and the iron roofing on all the buildings was battered by the hail as if some one had

pounded it with a hammer all over. The storm track was only a mile to a mile and a half wide, at least the half part. Between 7 and 8 p.m., as the storm came up, there seemed to be a white bow in the sky, like a white rainbow, stretching from north to south. I have seen heavy storms before, but I never wish to see another like this. The shears were completely terrified.

WOLFSKILL TRACT.

Title is perfect. Ten per cent deposit on amount of purchase is all that is required at the time of sale.

THE WATER BONDS.

Injunction Proceedings Brought by William Ferguson.

Suit to Restraine the City from Issuing the Bonds.

Papers Served on the Members of the Council Yesterday.

The Full Text of the Complaint—A Voluntary Document Setting Forth at Length the Grounds on Which the Suit is Brought.

Injunction proceedings were yesterday commenced by William Ferguson restraining the city from taking any further steps in the issuance and sale of bonds recently voted for the construction of a water system, generally known as the water bonds. The papers were served on the members of the City Council just before the meeting of that body yesterday afternoon. The matter comes up for hearing before Judge Wade next Monday. The plaintiff is represented by Stephen M. White, Esq., and Chapman & Hendricks, while the city is represented by City Attorney McFarland. The complaint is a voluminous document, containing thirty-nine pages of type-written matter, and owing to the importance of the matter, is given in full, as follows:

THE COMPLAINT.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles.

William Ferguson, plaintiff, vs. The City of Los Angeles, Freeman G. Teed, W. H. Rhodes, G. W. Campbell, Thomas Strohm, F. M. Nickell, F. S. Munson, George Peck, John T. Gaffey and Daniel Innes, constituting the Council of the city of Los Angeles, defendants.

COMPLAINT.

Now comes the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and complaining of the defendants, for cause of action, alleges:

First.—That the plaintiff is, and for a long time prior to the commencement of this action has been, a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and is the owner of real and personal property in said city, and is a taxpayer therein.

Second.—That the city of Los Angeles is a municipal corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

Third.—That Freeman G. Teed, W. H. Rhodes, G. W. Campbell, Thomas Strohm, F. M. Nickell, F. S. Munson, George Peck, John T. Gaffey and Daniel Innes, compose and constitute the Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Fourth.—That on the 29th day of July, A.D. 1892, the city of Los Angeles, by then corporate name of "The Mayor and the Common Council of the city of Los Angeles," duly entered into a contract with John S. Griffin, Prudent Beaudry and Solomon Lazard, of which said contract the following is a copy:

"Agreement between the city of Los Angeles and J. S. Griffin, P. Beaudry and Solomon Lazard in relation to Los Angeles city waterworks.

"Agreement made and entered into this 29th day of July, A.D. 1892, between the corporation then corporate name of "The Mayor and the Common Council of the city of Los Angeles," and the common part, or their agents, provided that they shall not so reduce such water rates or so fix the price thereof to be less than those now charged by the parties to the said part, or part waterworks, or at a certain contract of lease, hereinafter executed by the Mayor and Common Council of said city to Jean L. Sansevaline of said waterworks, of date October 16, A.D. 1892, be surrendered up and cancelled before the signing of the first part of this contract, and for the payment to the said parties of the second part, or their agents, reasonable wear and the damage of elements except upon the payment to them of the value of the improvements herein made after the approval of this contract, to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided, and give a bond in the sum of \$20,000, conditioned for the compliance by them of the conditions of this contract, to be paid to the city by the first day of January, and to pay all State and county taxes assessed upon said waterworks during the said period of thirty years. Always provided that they will make all the improvements herein mentioned and set forth, and keep the same in good and repair, and to pay all taxes, interest and expenses for the said period of thirty years, and retain the said waterworks to the said party of the first part at the expiration of the said period of thirty years, in good order and condition, reasonable wear and the damage of elements except upon the payment to them of the value of the improvements herein made after the approval of this contract, to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided, and give a bond in the sum of \$20,000, conditioned for the compliance by them of the conditions of this contract, to be paid to the city by the first day of January, and to pay all taxes assessed upon said waterworks during the said period of thirty years. 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WOMAN AND HOME.

DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL OF A PROPERLY KEPT LINEN PRESS.

Economical Table Supplies—American Women Are All Right—Women at the Capital—Rheumatism In Children—Economy That Isn't Economy.

To every woman who takes a pride in her house the linen is a very important part. Good linen, though expensive at first, is far more economical than satiety in the end. A complete list of the linen should be neatly entered in a book, with a space left for remarks in the future. This book should hang inside the press. A tall cupboard, with shelves that can be pulled out, is perhaps the most convenient place in which to store linen, but a large chest with drawers answers very well. Between the linen bags of lavender should be placed. Pretty little sacks filled with these scented blossoms, and bearing the words "Sweet Lavender" written across them, can now be purchased from most perfumers and many fancy shops.

It is necessary of course that everything should be made. The sheets should be folded in fours, and a band of wide colored elastic, on which a card is sewn, repeating the marks and the name of the bedroom to which the sheets belong, passed round each pair. This will enable a new servant or stranger to find what is required in a moment. Pillowcases should be arranged in sets for every room, with an elastic band round each set and marked in a like manner. Towels should be kept on another shelf of the press, with their distinctive bands. They should be in half dozens, and should also have marked on them the shelf of the press, with their distinctive bands.

The action of this rheumatic poison is felt also upon other parts of the body. Recurring tonsillitis is often the result of such action upon the tissues composing the tonsils. This is frequently the case in adults, it is much oftener so in children. The action of the rheumatic poison is less frequently experienced upon joints in children, so that rashes can be commonly looked upon as a disease of adult life.

One symptom of the rheumatic temperament occurring in children is the development of little rounded bodies beneath the surface of the skin and around the joints. They are most common along the margins of the knee and elbow joint and along the backbone and collarbone. They appear quickly without pain, but are slow in disappearing.

It should be understood that the growing pains of children are often the only evidence of a rheumatic tendency. The chief safeguard against such a tendency lies in giving children proper food and a sufficiency of exercise.—Youth's Companion.

Economy That Is Not Economy.

We women are such extremists that if we start in to economize we do so with a vengeance that is very little time no one could tell whether we were striving to be economical or miserly. Economy is a very wise and prudent thing, but there are some species of true economy that the great majority of women fail to appreciate. They do not see any economy in hiring a good servant, with a sum of camphor between the folds. A reference to the bed to which they belong should be inscribed on the card which is sewed to the case.

Sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths and serviettes should be embroidered with initials in white. If the top sheet is an ornamental one, it looks well to have the owner's monogram worked in the center just below the hem. Towels should be doubled lengthwise and marked in large outline letters in colored floss thread at one end. Transfer letters, which can be had in various sizes, are excellent for this purpose and answer equally well for embroidering the linen.—London Woman.

Economical Table Supplies.

Sight must never be lost of the importance of a proper supply of good food. The young housekeeper should learn by study and practice how to provide her table with nutritious and appetizing food, and yet not depend upon the most expensive viands in the market. By slow processes of cooking, such as stewing, braising, etc., it is possible to produce palatable and nutritious food from the cheapest cuts of meat. If one will select the fish that is abundant in that neighborhood, and the various other kinds, it may with a little care and skill in the preparation be made to rival the more expensive kinds. Green vegetables are never cheap when they first come nor when the season for them is nearly over, but when the market is supplied in abundance they are not only cheaper, but being grown nearer home are better. It will be best, therefore, to use these vegetables only when they are cheap.

A fresh vegetable diet is not cheap in a large city. Still, fresh vegetables are necessary to perfect health, and they should be provided for the table whenever they are in season and within one's means. Macaroni, rice, dried beans, etc., are economical and nutritious, and a great many of these kinds is a most satisfactory vegetable. So are canned tomatoes, which can be served in soups, sauces and as a vegetable, simply steamed or scalloped. Cheese, when properly cooked, is healthful and nutritious. In a perfect Welsh rarebit, or when toasted or combined with macaroni, makes an appetizing wholesome and economical dish. Tripe, kidneys, beef, lamb's and calf's liver make cheap and savory dishes. Lamb's liver is so little in demand that the price is amusingly cheap—from 5 to 10 cents for a liver weighing a pound or more. This meat is almost as tender and delicate as chicken liver.—Marie Parloa in Ladies' Home Journal.

American Women Are All Right.

Mine Creperie we hope, unduly severe on American wives. The American fair cannot fulfill a European husband's expectations "as woman, wife, mother and mistress of his house." This will horrify Mr. Howells. There are "numberless women" in Boston who refuse to marry. This seems exaggerated, but if it be true what an opening is here for English chivalry! What a noble task, to teach Bostonian women to be "very, very women." A few may act as "pioneers of culture" and form Brooding societies.

The hearts of the vast majority are in the right place, the old place, and Miss Creperie, we hope, says that the heart of the American girl "grows less sensitive to tender emotions, while a maturing of reason is the only one she thinks of," says more than the judicial faculties can swallow—more than the novels of New England prove. The bobolink or some other local fowl doubtless keeps singing, "Marry, maidens, marry," and the transatlantic roses preach on the old text of Herrick.—London News.

Women at the Capital.

There is an important departure at the capital. It is in the increase in number of eager women who are in touch with public men for the first time, and who find their natural capacities enormously gratified and stimulated by the insight they obtain of the intrigues by which men rise to power, the very men with whom they dine and talk. The world on whom they use their exquisite arts of coquetry is one of the most beautiful experiences in life. This is introduction to the finer arts of politics, of the larger game that is played for great stakes on the national field. A true woman never fails to find infinite pleasure in watching the rise of a politician in whom she has a personal or a friendly interest, and the downfall of his enemy, while, as for the statesman, it is necessary to say that hours of labor are assuaged by the subtle flattery of this feminine adulation.

The women of Washington have a rational interest in the subjects that are the

utmost importance to the national life, taking sides and entertaining hopes with the men in whose careers they have a most personal interest. The political world is almost an unknown quantity here.—Exchange.

When Children Swallow Objects.

Kind ladies stop before the children in the street in Chinatown, says a San Francisco paper, chuck them under the chins and then the youngsters talk back in Chinese as they go flying through the doors or back into the alley. The first ambition of the very young Chinese boy these days is to handle firecrackers and to burn them.

At from 12 to 12 years of age the girls begin to turn their thoughts to dress and to produce a drift away from the joys of childhood. The boys remain children much longer. From 12 to 15 they are not content with firing anything less than a pack of crackers at a time.

The plan of treatment is to administer plenty of food that leaves a large detritus in the bowel that will surround the object and carry it safely out of the body without injury to the intestinal walls. To this end vegetables, plenty of baked potatoes, white and sweet, and stale bread and butter will prove useful. A constant oversight of the discharges should be maintained until the foreign body can be accounted for.—H. D. Chapin, M. D., in Chicago News Record.

Composition and Dress.

To dress in beauty with complexion comes naturally to some women. By others it has been, or can be, acquired. A brûette generally looks well in cream color, for she has reproduced the tinting of her skin in her dress. Women who have rather florid complexions look well in various shades of plum and heliotrope, also in certain shades of dove gray, for a trained eye this color has a tinge of pink which harmonizes with the flesh of the face. Blondes look fairer and younger in dead black, like that of wool goods or velvet, while brunettes require the sheen of satin or gloss of silk in order to wear black to advantage. A woman who has a neutral tinted complexion, with eyes of blue gray, should never become dressed thus in the blue shades in which gray is mixed.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Bird That Lives on the Water.

"Little Peter" is the real name of the petrel or bird that lives on the sea. The harder the storm the better he likes it, and the more noise the sea makes the louder he cries.

The sailors who are all so jolly, never like to meet a petrel. They are so dismal in their coal black coats, and seamen think they bring them ill luck too.

You could not guess where the petrel sleeps. He finds most of himself a feather bed and a water jug as your canary does on his perch.

Why doesn't he sing? Because his feathers are so oily he can't.

These birds grow so fast that to the poor islanders in very cold countries they are invaluable. After they are dead a wick is drawn through their bodies and set on fire, and you can hardly believe how well this queer kind of lamp lights up their huts.

The petrel never goes on shore except to build her nest, which is hidden snugly away between rocks or in the sand. There she lays her one egg and brings up her baby. All day the petrel lives on the water, but she never forgets at night to feed it.

Sometimes they are called "Mother Carey's chickens." If you ever go across the water, you may see them some day.—Monterey Star.

A Good Rule of Life.

It would be well if more housekeepers start in to economize we do so with a vengeance that is very little time no one could tell whether we were striving to be economical or miserly. Economy is a very wise and prudent thing, but there are some species of true economy that the great majority of women fail to appreciate. They do not see any economy in hiring a good servant, with a sum of camphor between the folds. A reference to the bed to which they belong should be inscribed on the card which is sewed to the case.

What is the size of the services when folded and line these prettily with a good monogram. A set of such baskets, daintily trimmed with silk, would make a novel little present for a young housekeeper. On one end of the basket the card of contents should be tucked—or instance, "Dinner, 12"; "Breakfast, 8"; "Best dinner, 12"; "Glass and kitchen cloths should be kept in separate heaps.

If there is a spare shelf, the blankets ought to be folded and these should be tied in pairs and put into a large linen pillovene, with a sum of camphor between the folds. Serviettes can be kept in pretty colored American cloth or silk cases; a good plan is to get two or three square baskets without covers the size of the services when folded and line these prettily with a good monogram. A set of such baskets, daintily trimmed with silk, would make a novel little present for a young housekeeper. On one end of the basket the card of contents should be tucked—or instance, "Dinner, 12"; "Breakfast, 8"; "Best dinner, 12"; "Glass and kitchen cloths should be kept in separate heaps.

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Economy That Is Not Economy.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sophie's New York's famous women's club, Julia Ward Howe spoke earnestly of the woman's club as a federation of good will and helpfulness toward the race. "It is to the mothers of humanity and to the women who have motherhood of heart that we look for the redemption and guardianship of the race. And it is in the clubs that the earnest woman finds another helpful hand ready to clasp her when that fills her heart, finds companionhip in hope, in interest, in action. So we become millionaires in good will, rich in which is better than money, rich in helpfulness as we come together for good."

An Ideal State of Affairs.

What an ideal state of affairs for the housekeeper when there is a culinary depot in every neighborhood and a menu for the day is sent round in the morning and orders taken, just as the fishmongers now send round their lists! That is what a writer on domestic service desires, who holds that the present system is played out and old fashioned, and that it is time to reorganize household affairs on a co-operative basis.

Corned beef is sure to be tough if boiled hard. Put it in boiling water, cover closely and simmer for four or five hours, then allow it to cool in the liquid for half a hour or a whole hour, according as it is to be served warm or cold.

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One bright morning Walter, who is a wise little fellow, and his auntie were sitting out on the cool porch, and Walter was trying to explain to her the difference between a Hillips and a pygmy. "You know, auntie," said he, "that both pygmies and Hillips are little bits of people. All Hillips are pygmies, but all pygmies are not Hillips." "Why, how can that be?" said auntie, pretending not to understand and trying to test the little fellow, who thought for a few moments and then looking up with a bright smile said, "Well, auntie, you know a ship is a boat, but all boats are not ships." His auntie thought he was a very bright little boy to make such a clear explanation, he was only 8 years old.—Youth's Companion.

It is perhaps not generally known that Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the novelist, is a sister of George Francis Train, and that one letter of her name is the same for initials stands for her maiden name.

Teach the children to eat at table with their elders and to do it in a dignified manner. It is impossible to foretell what moment may require them to exemplify their home training.

The debutante wears a simple white gown and receives standing beside her mother.

Women and Suffrage.

In Kansas women can now vote at municipal elections, and in some other states they can vote on other public questions, particularly those connected with education, liquor licenses, new taxation and local improvements. In a few localities they can vote for school officers. The right is timidly, sparingly and somewhat carelessly exercised by women, unless, as was the case not long ago in Boston, some serious question happens to be involved.—New York Times.

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A Plea For Domestic Science.

Mrs. Wilkinson, president of the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, says it is easier in the city to start a class in any kind of work, even in one of the most difficult, than to establish a housekeeper's club.

This is because they think know enough already about marketing, cooking and other domestic branches, or it is because there is a very perceptible growing antipathy for home duties? Or does pride enter in, as one keen observer says who has frequently observed that those women known to have plenty of means and help will talk about their ways of doing certain kinds of housework, but that those who really do the work of their homes will keep as much as can be, and guard their hands most carefully, that they may not reveal the drudgery of which they are ashamed?

Nor will this be different, she claims, until domestic science is considered as important a branch for girls as music, literature or mathematics. England has a national union embracing many schools both in England and Scotland, where teachers are trained in the technicalities of housekeeping, as well as to the work best suited for the working classes as well as methods required by those of abundant means. This training includes nursing and sanitary science, and is considered profitable for all classes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Quiet Art of Beguiling.

In their quiet Norfolk home the Princess of Wales and her two unmarried daughters spend their days in a simple round of home occupation that most American women of small means would find too monotonous for endurance. Life is absolutely uneventful at Sandringham since the baby, Lady Alexandra, is no longer in the neighborhood, and the ladies rarely go beyond their park gates for their daily walks. They personally attend to their pets and drive for a time, but the greater portion of the day is spent at the needlework, of which they are very fond. There are all sorts of work in the pretty feminine art and have mastered the science of cutting as well as making garments.

The American woman in fashion rarely takes the quiet way of bearing it. If she has means, she junkets over the globe in most inaccessible places and untraveled regions. If she cannot afford to drown her sorrows among the globe trotters, she joins all man-

of-societies and goes to work and wears herself out with her enthusiasm. The simple, quiet art of resignation seems to be almost an unknown quantity here.—Exchange.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Chinese Children.

Kind ladies stop before the children in the street in Chinatown, says a San Francisco paper, chuck them under the chins and then the youngsters talk back in Chinese as they go flying through the doors or back into the alley. The first ambition of the very young Chinese boy these days is to handle firecrackers and to burn them.

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The plan of treatment is to administer plenty of food that leaves a large detritus in the bowel that will surround the object and carry it safely out of the body without injury to the intestinal walls. To this end vegetables, plenty of baked potatoes, white and sweet, and stale bread and butter will prove useful. A constant oversight of the discharges should be maintained until the foreign body can be accounted for.—H. D. Chapin, M. D., in Chicago News Record.

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